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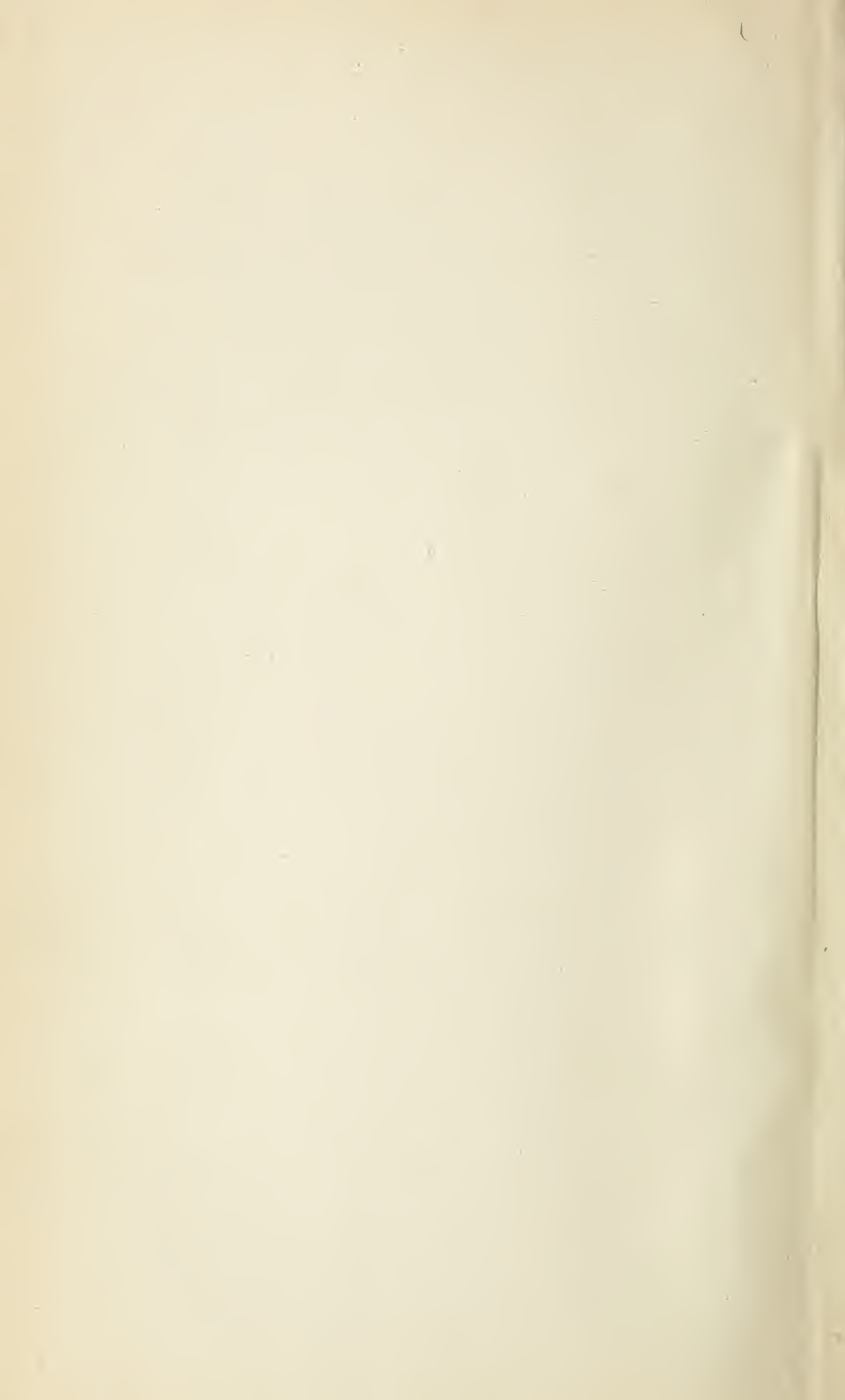
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## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

## BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.  
SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 6501-6550.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1919.]

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

**6501. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. \* \* \* v. William S. Hatton. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8782. I. S. No. 6984-p.)**

On April 15, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against William S. Hatton, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, on November 28, 1917, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Liquid (per cent)-----				11
Meat (per cent)-----				89
Loss on boiling on drained oysters (per cent)-----				54
	Oyster liquor.	Oyster meat.	Entire sample.	
Solids (per cent)-----	2.69	13.1	12.0	
Sodium chlorid (per cent)-----	.30	.04		

Results of analysis indicate the addition of water to the oysters.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, added water, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for oysters which the article purported to be.

On April 15, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6502. Adulteration and misbranding of oil sweet birch and pennyroyal oil.**  
**U. S. \* \* \* v. James B. Johnson.** (F. & D. No. 8665. I. S. No. 12704-M.)  
**U. S. \* \* \* v. Millard G. Teaster. Tried to the court and a jury.**  
**Verdicts of guilty. Each defendant fined \$180 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 8783. I. S. No. 1154-p.)

On January 19, 1918, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against James B. Johnson, Hickory, N. C., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about May 14, 1917, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Oil Sweet Birch," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contained little, if any, pure oil of birch and was synthetic methyl salicylate containing a small amount of some other volatile oil.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, methyl salicylate, derived from a source other than sweet birch, had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in whole or in part for oil sweet birch, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation oil sweet birch, prepared in whole or in part from methyl salicylate, derived from a source other than sweet birch, and was offered for sale and sold under the descriptive name of another article, to wit, "Oil Sweet Birch."

On March 12, 1918, the United States attorney, acting upon a report from the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Millard G. Teaster, Elk Park, N. C., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 30, 1917, from the State of North Carolina into the State of New York, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Pennyroyal Oil," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity at 25°/25° C.-----	0. 8731
Optical rotation-----	+18° 21'
Residue on polymerization (per cent)-----	32
Refractive index of residue at 25° C.-----	1. 4355
Distillation (745 mm. pressure)	
to 195° (per cent)-----	17
195°-205° (per cent)-----	22
205°-210° (per cent)-----	37

The other 24 per cent was practically completely volatile in steam. Seventy per cent insoluble in volumes of 70 per cent alcohol.

The residue after treatment with sulphuric acid had a strong smell of kerosene and the flavor of mineral oil.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold as and for pennyroyal oil and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that the article contained approximately 32 per cent of mineral oil, which is not a normal ingredient of pennyroyal oil.



Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Pennyroyal Oil," borne on the label regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading, in that it represented to the purchaser that the article consisted entirely of pennyroyal oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but consisted in part of another substance, to wit, approximately 32 per cent of mineral oil; and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of, another article, to wit, pennyroyal oil.

Thereupon this case was consolidated with a proceeding instituted against these defendants and other defendants in connection with prosecutions for conspiracies to violate the Food and Drugs Act. Thereafter, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, and after submission of evidence and arguments by counsel, the case was given to the jury and a verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury as to each defendant for conspiracy, and a verdict of guilty was returned on April 30, 1918, as to said defendants James B. Johnson and Millard G. Teaster for violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and thereupon the court fined each of said defendants \$180 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6503. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. \* \* \* v. George W. Stuart and Robert M. Dobbins, sr. (Washington Sea Food Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8787. I. S. No. 3274-p.)**

On April 16, 1918 the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against George W. Stuart and Robert M. Dobbins, sr., copartners, trading under the name of the Washington Sea Food Co., Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendants, on November 28, 1917, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Liquid (per cent)-----				12
Meat (per cent)-----				88
Loss on boiling on drained oysters (per cent)-----				52
	Oyster liquor.	Oyster meat.	Entire sample.	
Solids (per cent)-----	2.32	12.6	11.4	
Sodium chlorid (per cent)-----	.11	.02		

Analysis indicates addition of water to the oysters.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for shucked oysters which the article purported to be.

On April 16, 1918, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6504. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. \* \* \* v. George H. Stanford. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 8788. I. S. No. 3269-p.)**

On April 15, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against George H. Stanford, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, on November 27, 1917, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department, showed the following results:

Loss on boiling on drained oysters (per cent)_____	66
Oyster meat:	
Solids (per cent)_____	12.9
Ash (per cent)_____	1.05
Sodium chlorid (per cent)_____	.20

Analysis indicates addition of water to the oysters.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for shucked oysters, which the article purported to be.

On April 15, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6505. Adulteration and misbranding of sauerkraut. U. S. \* \* \* v. 943 Cases Sauerkraut. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8790. I. S. No. 9253-p. S. No. C-813.)**

On February 8, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 943 cases, each containing 2 dozen packages of sauerkraut, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on December 29, 1917, by The Thomas Canning Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of brine had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for sauerkraut, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Kraut," borne on the labels, was false and misleading in that it purported to set forth that the article consisted of sauerkraut containing a normal quantity of brine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained an excessive quantity of brine.

On July 19, 1918, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimants upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled so as to show the correct amount of added brine.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6506. Adulteration of beans with tomato sauce. U. S. \* \* \* v. 336 Cases of Canned Beans with Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8793. I. S. No. 11907-p. S. No. C-817.)**

On February 12, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 336 cases of canned beans with tomato sauce, remaining unsold in original, unbroken packages, at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 7, 1918, by Herman Grlinsky and Morris Meyer, Omaha, Nebr., and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 29, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*



**6507. Adulteration of catsup. U. S. \* \* \* v. 25 Boxes \* \* \* Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8794. I. S. No. 1696-p. S. No. E-974.)**

On February 13, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 boxes of catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 8, 1918, by Charles Raab (Inc.), Williamstown, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 3, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that judgment be entered against Kaufmann Bros., New York, N. Y., for the costs of the proceedings.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6508. Adulteration and misbranding of sauerkraut. U. S. \* \* \* v. 650 Cases \* \* \* of Sauerkraut. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8797. I. S. No. 11908-p. S. No. C-818.)**

On February 15, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 650 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of sauerkraut, consigned by the Thomas Canning Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Murphysboro, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 29, 1917, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Daniels Pride Brand Sauer Kraut."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that brine had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for sauerkraut, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans were false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article consisted of sauerkraut containing a normal quantity of brine, whereas it contained an excessive quantity of brine.

On March 13, 1918, the Daniel Grocer Co., Murphysboro, Ill., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6509. Adulteration and misbranding of sauerkraut. U. S. \* \* \* v. 375 Cases of Sauerkraut. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8798. I. S. No. 12005-p. S. No. C-803.)**

On February 18, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 375 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of sauerkraut, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 8, 1917, by the Thomas Canning Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Silver Buckle Brand Sauer Kraut."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of brine had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for sauerkraut, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labels borne on the cases or cartons containing the article were false and misleading in that it was not sauerkraut, but was, in truth and in fact, a mixture of an excessive amount of brine and sauerkraut; and for the further reason that the labels upon the cases or cartons bore the statement regarding it that the same was sauerkraut in such form and display on said labels as to give the impression that it was sauerkraut containing a normal quantity of brine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure sauerkraut but was a mixture of sauerkraut and an excessive quantity of brine; and for the further reason that the statement on the labels on the cases or cartons containing the article was false and misleading, and said article was on account thereof labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On August 26, 1918, E. R. Godfrey & Sons Co., Milwaukee, Wis., claimant, having admitted the allegation of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6510. Adulteration of canned corn. U. S. \* \* \* v. 400 Cases of Canned Corn. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 8807. I. S. Nos. 8929-p, 8930-p. S. No. C-823.)**

On February 20, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 400 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of corn, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages at Muskogee, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 10, 1917, and October 12, 1917, by the Forest City Canning Co., Forest City, Iowa, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was variously labeled in part, "Our Guarantee Brand Sugar Corn," or "Eventide Brand Sweet Corn," and "Packed by Forest City Canning Co., Forest City, Iowa," in each case.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On July 13, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that after first labeling and branding the article, the same should be sold by the United States marshal to be used as hog feed only.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6511. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. \* \* \* v. 17 Barrels of Alleged Sugar Vinegar. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 8808. I. S. No. 8152-p. S. No. C-814.)**

On February 20, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 17 barrels of alleged sugar vinegar, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages at Muskogee, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 20, 1917, by the Ozark Cider & Vinegar Co., Siloam Springs, Ark., and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that distilled vinegar or added dilute acetic acid had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for sugar vinegar, which the article purported to be.

Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, sugar vinegar; and for the further reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On June 22, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal at public auction after first properly labeling and branding same.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*



**6512. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. \* \* \* v. 10 Barrels \* \* \* of Alleged Cider Vinegar. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 8809. I. S. No. 8153-p. S. No. C-825.)**

On February 21, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 barrels, each containing 6 dozen pint bottles of alleged cider vinegar, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages at Muskogee, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 18, 1918, by the Chicago Chemical Works, Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Navy Brand Pure Cider Vinegar \* \* \* Chicago Chemical Works, Chicago, Illinois."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that distilled vinegar or added dilute acetic acid had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for cider vinegar, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, cider vinegar, and for the further reason that it was labeled and branded so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser thereof.

On June 22, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal after first properly labeling and branding.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6513. Adulteration and misbranding of sauerkraut. U. S. \* \* \* v. Fifty Cases \* \* \* of \* \* \* Sauerkraut. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. No. 8810. I. S. No. 3355-p. S. No. E-981.)**

On February 25, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of sauerkraut, at Washington, D. C., consigned on or about September 26, 1917, by W. E. Robinson & Co., alleging that the article was offered for sale in the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Highland Square Brand Sauer Kraut."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, brine, had been mixed and packed in excess, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in whole or in part for the genuine article of food.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the article was branded and labeled, "Sauerkraut," meaning thereby that the contents of said cases and cans consisted of sauerkraut containing a normal quantity of brine, whereas, in truth and in fact, said contents was not sauerkraut, containing a normal quantity of brine; and for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Sauer Kraut," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that it consisted of sauerkraut containing a normal quantity of brine, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product contained an excessive quantity of brine, to wit, an approximate average of 41.2 per cent.

On February 6, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the 34 cases and 14 cans of the product seized should be disposed of by the United States marshal in such manner as would not violate the provisions of the said act of Congress.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6514. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. \* \* \* v. John F. Javins and Francis H. Javins (Charles H. Javins & Son). Collateral of \$20 forfeited.**  
(F. & D. No. 8811. I. S. No. 3272-p.)

On April 16, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against John F. Javins and Francis H. Javins, copartners, trading under the name of Charles H. Javins & Son, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendants on November 28, 1917, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Drained oysters (per cent)-----	77.6
Liquor (per cent)-----	22.4
Loss on boiling of drained oysters (per cent)-----	60.1
Solids in drained oysters (per cent)-----	12.1
Chlorids as NaCl on drained sample-----	Trace.
Solids in liquor (per cent)-----	1.5
Chlorids as NaCl in liquor (per cent)-----	.08
Solids calculated on whole sample (per cent)-----	9.7

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to lower or reduce and injuriously effect its quality, and had been substituted in part for shucked oysters, which the article purported to be.

On April 16, 1918, the case having been called and the defendants having failed to appear, the \$20 that had been deposited by them as collateral to insure their appearance was forfeited.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6515. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. \* \* \* v. Derwood Dawson and L. Jacob Dawson (Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 8814. I. S. No. 2563-p.)**

On April 2, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Derwood Dawson and L. Jacob Dawson, doing business as Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about December 2, 1916, from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Georgia Belle Brand Pure Apple Cider Vinegar," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed as grams per 100 cc except when otherwise stated:

Alcohol.....	0.25
Glycerol.....	.12
Solids.....	1.33
Nonsugar solids.....	1.03
Reducing sugar as invert after evaporation before inversion.....	.30
Ash.....	.23
Ash in nonsugar solids (per cent).....	22.3
Acidity, as acetic.....	4.54
Lead precipitate.....	Normal.
Net contents.....	1 pint 3.6 fluid ounces.

Sample consists of a mixture of cider vinegar with distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, either distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure apple cider vinegar reduced to 4 per cent acetic strength, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Pure Apple Cider Vinegar Reduced to 4% Acetic Strength," and "Net Contents 1 Pt. 4 Fluid Oz.," borne on the labels attached to the bottles containing the article regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was pure apple cider vinegar reduced to 4 per cent acetic strength and that said bottles each contained 1 pint, 4 fluid ounces of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure apple cider vinegar reduced to 4 per cent acetic strength, and said bottles each did not contain 1 pint, 4 fluid ounces of the article, but said article was a product composed in part of either distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid and that said bottles each contained less than 1 pint, 4 fluid ounces of the article. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 12, 1918, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

**6516. Misbranding of King's Kidney Remedy. U. S. \* \* \* v. George L. King. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8815. I. S. No. 10522-m.)**

On August 1, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George L. King, Kingfisher, Okla., alleging shipment on or about December 5, 1916, by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "King's Kidney Remedy," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed uva-ursi, sarsaparilla, cascara, gentian, senna, poke root, buchu, wild cherry bark, dandelion, yellow poplar, stillingia, hydrangea, with possible presence of prickly ash, black cohosh, golden seal, and coriander.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the cartons falsely and fraudulently represented that it was composed of or contained ingredients effective as a remedy for lumbago, rheumatism, muscular or articular, sciatica, neuralgia, diabetes, and dropsy, and for any irregularity of stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On September 11, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*



**6517. Adulteration of catsup. U. S. \* \* \* v. Charles Raab, Inc., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 8816. I. S. No. 1215-p.)**

On April 25, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles Raab, Inc., a corporation, doing business at Williamstown, N. J., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 31, 1917, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, of a quantity of an article labeled in part "Blue Ribbon Brand Catsup," or "Kay Bee Brand Catsup," which was adulterated.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed them to consist of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance.

On June 11, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6518. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. Producers Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8827. I. S. No. 19649-m.)**

On May 10, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Producers Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, doing business at Yazoo City, Miss., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about December 4, 1916, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of cottonseed meal sold under contract as 7 per cent ammonia cottonseed meal, which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Ammonia (per cent)-----	6.36
Cottonseed hulls (per cent)-----	At least 25

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed hulls, had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for cottonseed meal containing 7 per cent ammonia, which the article purported to be; and for the further reason that a product containing less than 7 per cent of ammonia, to wit, approximately 6.36 per cent of ammonia, had been substituted in part for cottonseed meal containing 7 per cent of ammonia, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 14, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6519. Adulteration of ground blue cohosh, carlander seed, and sarsaparilla root. U. S. \* \* \* v. R. Hillier's Son Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$75. (F. & D. No. 8828. I. S. Nos. 4007-m, 4013-m, 4018-m.)**

On May 28, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against R. Hillier's Son Co., a corporation, Jersey City, N. J., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 20, 1917, and April 14, 1917 (2 shipments), from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, of quantities of articles labeled in part, "Ground Blue Cohosh," "Coriander Seed," and "Sarsaparilla Root," which were adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Ground Blue Cohosh.—Ash (per cent).....	15.73
Coriander Seed.—Volatile ether extract: None.	
Sarsaparilla Root.—Ash (per cent).....	25.39

Adulteration of the ground blue cohosh was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, which differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said National Formulary, official at the time of the investigation, in that the article on analysis yielded 15.73 per cent of ash, whereas the National Formulary, official at the time of investigation, provides that blue cohosh shall yield not more than 6 per cent of ash.

Adulteration of the coriander seed was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, which differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, in that the article on analysis yielded no volatile extractive soluble in ether, whereas said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, provides that coriander seed shall yield not less than 0.5 per cent of volatile extractive soluble in ether.

Adulteration of the sarsaparilla root was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, which differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, in that said article on analysis yielded 25.39 per cent of ash, whereas said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, provides that sarsaparilla root shall yield not more than 10 per cent of ash.

On June 24, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$75.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6520. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. \* \* \* v. 200 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion of product ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 8729. I. S. No. 16139-p. S. No. W-211.)**

On January 15, 1918, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 200 cases, each containing 6 tins of tomato puree, consigned on or about December 21, 1917, by George H. Hooke, San Francisco, Calif., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Hooke's Tomato Puree \* \* \* Packed by Sunny Vale Canneries, Sunny Vale, Calif."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On September 6, 1918, the said George H. Hooke, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion found fit for human consumption and sale should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and the portion found unfit for food should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6521. Adulteration and misbranding of sauerkraut. U. S. \* \* \* v. 606 Cases of Sauerkraut. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8799. I. S. No. 9440-p. S. No. C-816.)

On February 18, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 606 cases, each containing 24 cans of sauerkraut, at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 28, 1917, by the Thomas Canning Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Thomas Sauer Kraut, Thomas Canning Co., Grand Rapids, Mich."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that excessive brine had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for sauerkraut.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Sauer Kraut," deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product consisted of sauerkraut containing a normal quantity of brine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained an excessive quantity of brine.

On March 23, 1918, George R. Newell & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*



**6522. Adulteration and misbranding of condensed milk. U. S. \* \* \* v. 998 Cases Canned Alleged Condensed Milk. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8860. I. S. No. 16631-p. S. No. W-217.)**

On March 12, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 998 cases of alleged condensed milk, consigned by the Holly Milk & Cream Co., Portland, Oreg., remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages, at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 11, 1918, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Holly Unsweetened Condensed Milk, manufactured by Holly Milk & Cereal Co., Portland, Oregon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that partially condensed milk had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, condensed milk, and in that the statement, "Condensed Milk," was false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product was condensed milk, whereas examination showed that it was partially condensed milk.

On June 27, 1918, the said Holly Milk & Cereal Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6523. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 720 Boxes \* \* \* Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8861. I. S. Nos. 10310-p, 10311-p. S. No. C-828.)**

On February 23, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 720 boxes of oranges remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 5, 1918, by the H. C. Schrader Co., Orlando, Fla., and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 2, 1918, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,600, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

**C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.**

**6524. Misbranding of P. P. P. Prickly Ash Poke Root Potassium and Stillingia. U. S. \* \* \* v. 6 Cases \* \* \* of P. P. P. Prickly Ash Poke Root Potassium and Stillingia. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8863. I. S. No. 4210-p. S. No. E-993.)**

On March 16, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 cases, each containing 12 packages of P. P. P. Prickly Ash Poke Root Potassium and Stillingia, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 2, 1918, by F. V. Lippman, Savannah, Ga., and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part:

(On carton) "P. P. P. \* \* \* Valuable Remedy for Syphilis and Scrofulas and is recommended for Rheumatism, Gout, Old Sores, Glandular Enlargements, and all conditions arising from Blood Poison."

(On bottle) "P. P. P., \* \* \* The Great Blood Purifier."

(On circular) "Liver Complaints, and all other concomitant symptoms, such as Jaundice, Headache, Bilious Eruptions, Indigestion, Languor and General Derangement of the System \* \* \*.

"For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache \* \* \*.

"For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetters, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Scald Head \* \* \*.

"After Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Pneumonia, \* \* \*.

"Nervousness, nervous headaches and nervous dyspepsia \* \* \*.

"Eczema, Herpes, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Camp Itch. \* \* \* Distress after eating, pains in the back, headache \* \* \*.

"Enlargement, Ulceration and Exfoliation of the Bones. Diseases of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Fits, Epileptic Fits, Neuralgia, Melancholy, Sore Eyes, Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings \* \* \*.

"Syphilis and Scrofula \* \* \*.

"For Tumors, Ulcers and Sores \* \* \*.

"For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Pustules, \* \* \* Boils \* \* \*.

"\* \* \* all diseases of the blood, bones and tissues, the kidneys and bladder, the bowels, stomach and digestive organs, the heart and nervous system, the generative organs of either sex, the lungs and bronchials, the mouth, throat and nasal cavities, and in all cases of animal or vegetable blood poisoning \* \* \*.

"Necrosis of the Bone. \* \* \* Ulcerated or swollen glands, abscesses \* \* \* carbuncles \* \* \* hip disease, white swelling, King's evil, sore eyes of scrofulous origin, kidney and liver disease \* \* \*."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the words and figures so declared, marked, printed, branded, and labeled on the cartons, packages, bottles, and circular as aforesaid were misleading, false, and fraudulent, and that the article was misbranded regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article within the meaning of the

act of Congress approved on the 30th day of June, 1906, as amended by the act of Congress approved on the 23rd of August, 1912, and the same were made by the said F. V. Lippman knowingly and in wanton and reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the said statements and claims and with intent to deceive the purchaser of the product.

On August 17, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property and testimony having been submitted to a jury and a verdict rendered for the Government, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6525. Misbranding of P. P. P. Prickly Ash Poke Root Potassium and Stillingia. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Cases of \* \* \* P. P. P. Prickly Ash Poke Root Potassium and Stillingia. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8864. I. S. No. 4209-p. S. No. E-992.)**

On March 16, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 cases, each containing 12 packages of P. P. P. Prickly Ash Poke Root Potassium and Stillingia, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages at Columbia, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 2, 1918, by F. V. Lippman, Savannah, Ga., and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part:

(On carton) "P. P. P. \* \* \* Valuable Remedy for Syphilis and Scrofulas and is recommended for Rheumatism, Gout, Old Sores, Glandular Enlargements, and all conditions arising from Blood Poison."

(On bottle) "P. P. P. \* \* \* The Great Blood Purifier."

(On circular) "Liver Complaints, and all other concomitant symptoms, such as Jaundice, Headache, Bilious Eruptions, Indigestion, Languor, and General Derangement of the System \* \* \*."

"For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache \* \* \*."

"For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetters, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Scald Head \* \* \*."

"After Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Pneumonia. \* \* \*."

"Nervousness, nervous headaches, and nervous dyspepsia \* \* \*."

"Eczema, Herpes, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Camp Itch. \* \* \* Distress after Eating, Pains in the Back, Headache \* \* \*."

"Enlargement, Ulceration and Exfoliation of the Bones. Diseases of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Fits, Epileptic Fits, Neuralgia, Melancholy, Sore Eyes, Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings \* \* \*."

"Syphilis and Scrofula \* \* \*."

"For Tumors, Ulcers and Sores \* \* \*."

"For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Pustules, \* \* \* Boils \* \* \*."

"\* \* \* all diseases of the blood, bones and tissues, the kidneys and bladder, the bowels, stomach and digestive organs, the heart and nervous system, the generative organs of either sex, the lungs and bronchials, the mouth, throat and nasal cavities, and in all cases of animal or vegetable blood poisoning \* \* \*."

"Necrosis of the Bone, \* \* \* Ulcerated or swollen glands, abscesses \* \* \* carbuncles \* \* \* hip disease, white swelling, King's evil, sore eyes of scrofulous origin, kidney and liver disease \* \* \*."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the words and figures so declared, marked, printed, branded, and labeled on the cartons, packages, bottles, and circular as aforesaid were misleading, false, and fraudulent, and that the article was misbranded regarding the curative



and therapeutic effects of said article within the meaning of the act of Congress approved on the 30th day of June, 1906, as amended by the act of Congress approved on the 23d of August, 1912, and the same were made by the said F. V. Lippman knowingly and in wanton and reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the said statements and claims and with intent to deceive the purchaser of the product.

On August 17, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, and testimony having been submitted to a jury and a verdict rendered for the Government, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6526. Adulteration of sardines. U. S. \* \* \* v. 100 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8865. I. S. Nos. 1059-p, 1060-p. S. No. E-985.)**

On March 18, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases, each containing 100 cans of sardines, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 6, 1917, by B. O. Bowers & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Cobscook Brand American Sardines \* \* \* Packed by Mawhinney and Ramsdell, Lubec, \* \* \* Me."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 27, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that judgment be entered against Mawhinney & Ramsdell, Lubec, Me., for the costs of the proceedings.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6527. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 887 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8946. I. S. No. 10110-p. S. No. C-866.)**

On or about April 5, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 887 cases of salmon, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 6, 1917, by F. C. Barnes & Co., Portland, Oreg., and transported from British Columbia into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violaton of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a putrid, decomposed animal substance.

On July 20, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6528. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 24 Half-Gallon Cans and 46 Quart Cans of Olive Oil (so called). Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8948. I. S. No. 2009-p. S. No. E-1013.)**

On April 5, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 half-gallon cans and 46 quart cans of olive oil (so called), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Stamford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 9, 1917, by Garra & Trusso, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pure Extra Fine Olive Oil Extra 1 Imported from Lucca Tuscany Italy."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the cans bore certain statements regarding the article which were false and misleading, that is to say, the statement, to wit, "Olive Oil," was intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the product was olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not; and for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product of domestic manufacture, packed in the United States; and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the so-called half-gallon cans bore the statement, to wit, "Full Half Gallons," whereas there was a shortage in each can of 3.1 per cent from the declared contents; and for the further reason that the so-called quart cans bore the statement, to wit, "Full Quart," whereas there was a shortage in each can of 3.1 per cent from the declared contents; and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On January 21, 1919, the said Garra & Trusso, claimants, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6529. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1 Barrel of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8949. I. S. No. 1371-p. S. No. E-1015.)**

On April 8, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of an article purporting to be olive oil, consigned by Garra & Trusso, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 16, 1917, and transported from the State of New York, into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil.

On April 17, 1918, A. S. Johnson, Providence, R. I., claimant, having filed a claim and answer, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a satisfactory bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*



**6530. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 4 Barrels of Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8866. I. S. No. 8556-p. S. No. C-846.)**

On March 23, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 barrels of an article purporting to be gelatin, at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 1, 1917, and December 22, 1917, by the Consumers Glue Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Tech. Gel."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that glue had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for gelatin, which the article purported to be; and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

On June 4, 1918, the said Consumers Glue Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6531. Adulteration and misbranding of wheat bran. U. S. \* \* \* v. 600 Sacks \* \* \* Pure Wheat Bran (so called). Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8869. I. S. No. 8154-p. S. No. C-845.)**

On March 23, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 600 sacks, each containing approximately 100 pounds of pure wheat bran (so called), consigned on or about February 16, 1918, by the Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kans., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Marshall, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Pure Wheat Bran, Made by the Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kans."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that added screenings had been substituted in part for the article, it being labeled "Pure Wheat Bran."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Pure Wheat [Bran]," was false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser in that added screenings had been substituted in part for pure wheat. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, "Pure Wheat Bran."

On April 8, 1918, J. E. Josey and R. C. Miller, trading as the Josey-Miller Co., claimants, having executed a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimants upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings.

*C. F. MARVIN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6532. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 10 Cases of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8875. I. S. No. 3870-p. S. No. E-998.)**

On March 22, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of alleged olive oil, consigned by Garra & Trusso, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 11, 1918, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pure Extra Fine Olive Oil."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the article labeled, "Olive Oil."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Olive Oil," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser; and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On April 17, 1917, A. S. Johnson, Providence, R. I., claimant, having filed an answer and claim and the case having come on for hearing on the pleadings, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a satisfactory bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6533. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 17 Cases  
\* \* \* Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and  
sale. (F. & D. No. 8876. I. S. No. 2682-p. S. No. E-999.)

On March 21, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 17 cases of a product purporting to be olive oil, consigned on or about August 15, 1917, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by B. Scola, Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Olio Puro D'Oлива Lucca Italy."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of cottonseed oil and corn oil, which had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the packages and labels thereof bore a certain statement which was false and misleading, that is to say, the words "Olive Oil." in that said product was not olive oil; and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that by manner of display it led the purchaser to believe that it was a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages in terms of weight, measure, and numerical count.

On April 22, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold at public auction by the United States marshal in a package or packages properly branded, denoting that the contents consisted of cottonseed oil and corn oil instead of olive oil.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6534. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. \* \* \* v. J. Frank Hearn. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$75 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8933. I. S. No. 1042-p.)**

On February 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against J. Frank Hearn, Wingate, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant on or about November 1, 1917, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, of a quantity of an article labeled in part "Fox Creek Brand Tomato Pulp. Packed by J. Frank Hearn Wingate, Md.," which was adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tomato pulp had been manufactured from partially decayed tomatoes.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 26, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$75 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*



6535. Adulteration of peaches. U. S. \* \* \* v. Oliver P. Roberts, James H. Roberts, William H. Roberts, M. Raymond Roberts, and James O. Langrall, copartners (Roberts Bros.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8934. I. S. No. 2514-p.)

On July 11, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Oliver P. Roberts, James H. Roberts, William H. Roberts, M. Raymond Roberts, and James O. Langrall, copartners, trading as Roberts Bros., Fort Valley, Ga., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 28, 1917, from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Indian Hunter Brand Pie Peaches," which was adulterated.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the peaches were apparently packed without cleaning, sorting, or peeling. The ripe and unripe, yellow and white peaches, and those with bruised, moldy, and diseased spots were mixed together. Most of the peaches were of the yellow variety. The pits had been removed, but the dirty skins were left on, with an occasional stem. Considerable grit in bottom of cans. In twelve cans examined, 1 peach pit, fragments of leaves and stems, and 3½ larvae were found.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 7, 1919, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6536. Adulteration and misbranding of wine. U. S. \* \* \* v. 7 Barrels of Wine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 8943. I. S. Nos. 3772-p, 3774-p. S. No. E-1011.)

On April 4, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7 barrels of wine, 6 barrels being labeled in part, "New York State Malaga," and 1 barrel "Cherry \* \* \* Wine," consigned on or about February 21, 1918, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages, at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by Morris Griffier, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted of starch sugar, or glucose, artificial color, artificial flavor, sour wine, and a wine base, which had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for wine, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that the label contained statements that were false and misleading, and in that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, "New York State Malaga" or "Cherry Wine," as the case might be.

On May 15, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6537. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil (so called). U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Cases of Olive Oil (so called). Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8944. I. S. No. 1230-p. S. No. E-1012.)**

On April 4, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of olive oil (so called), remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages at Danbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 28, 1918, by Garra & Trusso, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pure Extra Fine Olive Oil Extra 1 Imported from Lucca Tuscany - Italy."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the labels, to wit, "Olive Oil," intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the article was olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not; and for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture packed in the United States; and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the labels on the cans bore the words, "Full Quart," "Full Half Gallon," and "One Full Gallon," respectively, whereas there was a shortage in the half-gallon size cans of 4.4 per cent and in the gallon size cans of 3.7 per cent; and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On October 5, 1918, the said Garra & Trusso, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6538. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 63 Quarter-Gallon and 8 Gallon Cans Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8947. I. S. Nos. 19857-p, 19858-p, 19859-p, 19860-p. S. No. C-865.)**

On April 5, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 63 quarter-gallon and 8 gallon cans of olive oil, at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 22, 1917, by Courmalis & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels and cans, to wit, "Olive oil" and "Olio Puro D'Oliiva," were false and misleading in that they indicated that the contents of the cans was pure olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained a large percentage of cottonseed oil, and the purchaser was deceived and misled. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil, which name was false and misleading in that it was calculated, designed, and devised to deceive the purchaser by leading him and inducing him to believe that the cans contained pure olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, they contained a large percentage of cottonseed oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product when in fact it was a product of domestic manufacture, packed in the United States; and for the further reason that it was labeled, "Full Quarter Gallon" and "One Gallon Net," respectively, whereas examination of the sample of the first quarter-gallon size cans showed approximately 8 per cent, from first gallon size cans showed approximately 4.1 per cent, second quarter-gallon size cans showed approximately 3.6 per cent, and second gallon size cans showed approximately 1 per cent shortage from declared contents. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On April 26, 1918, Antonia Grassi, Cleveland, Ohio, claimant, having filed an answer confessing the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6539. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1,000 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale.**  
(F. & D. Nos. 8950, 8951, 8952, 8953. I. S. Nos. 1469-p, 7131-p. S. No. E-1018.)

On April 9, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cases of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., and alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 22, 1917, by the Gibbs Preserving Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 17, 1919, the said Gibbs Preserving Co., having filed an answer, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal at public auction as food for hogs or such other domestic animals as such food may be suitable [for] and not injurious to the health thereof, and that said Gibbs Preserving Co. should pay the costs.

**C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.***



**6540. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. \* \* \* v. 85 Cases \* \* \* of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8955. I. S. No. 9251-p. S. No. C-868.)**

On April 10, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 85 cases of tomato puree labeled in part, "\* \* \* Tomato Puree \* \* \* Packed by The Sailors Packing Co., Kokomo, Ind.," at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on December 6, 1917, by The Sailors Packing Co., Kokomo, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 4, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6541. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Cases of Olive Oil (so called). Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8956. I. S. No. 1228-p. S. No. E-1016.)**

On April 10, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of olive oil (so called) remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 1, 1918, by Montagnino & Scaduto, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Olive Oil Extra Pure Termini Imerese Sicilia Italia."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that corn oil had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the product purporting to be olive oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement "Olive Oil," regarding the article, borne on the labels of the cans, was false and misleading, and was intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the product was olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not; and for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture, packed in the United States; and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that its labels bore the words " $\frac{1}{4}$  Gallon Net," " $\frac{1}{2}$  Gallon Net," and "1 Gallon Net," respectively, whereas there was a shortage in each purported one-fourth gallon can of 1.8 per cent, in each one-half gallon can of 3.8 per cent, and in each one-gallon can of 2.3 per cent, and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On October 15, 1918, the said Montagnino & Scaduto, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6542. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 25 Cases of \* \* \* Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8957. I. S. No. 1374-p. S. No. E-1021.)**

On April 10, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases of a product purporting to be olive oil, consigned on or about March 13, 1918, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages, at Franklin, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. S. Perides, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Superfine Pure Olive Oil."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of cottonseed oil which had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, "Olive Oil," borne on the labels, was false and misleading in that the product was not olive oil; and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that by manner of display it led the purchaser to believe that it was a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On May 25, 1918, John S. Perides, claimant, having filed a satisfactory bond in conformity with section 10 of the act, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6543. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Cases of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8959. I. S. No. 1372-p. S. No. E-1020.)

On April 12, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 cases of an article purporting to be olive oil, consigned by Garra & Trusso, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 26, 1918, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pure Extra Fine Olive Oil."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the article labeled "Olive Oil."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Olive Oil," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser; for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil; for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, whereas, in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture packed in the United States; and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, and numerical count.

On April 17, 1918, A. S. Johnson, Providence, R. I., claimant, having filed a claim and answer and the case having come on for hearing on the pleadings, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a satisfactory bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6544. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. 150 Sacks \* \* \* of Corn Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 8964. I. S. No. 2891-p. S. No. E-1019.)**

On April 12, 1918, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 150 sacks, each containing 96 pounds of corn meal, consigned by the Town Creek Milling Co., Lenoir City, Tenn., remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages at Spartanburg, S. C.; alleging that the article had been shipped on February 9, 1918, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of South Carolina, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance and had a musty odor and sour taste.

On May 30, 1918, the case having come on for hearing before the court and a jury and the jury having returned a verdict for the Government, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to the Spartan Grain & Mill Co., Spartanburg, S. C., claimant, upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be used for the purpose of hog feed only.

**C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.***



**6545. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. \* \* \* v. Ernest Griffith (Ernest Griffith Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8965. I. S. Nos. 2553-p, 3158-p.)**

On July 6, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ernest Griffith, trading as Ernest Griffith Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 20, 1917, and September 24, 1917, from the State of Maryland into the States of South Carolina and New York, respectively, of quantities of tomato pulp which was adulterated.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed them to be sour, moldy, and decomposed.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information, for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On July 6, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6546. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato pulp. U. S. \* \* \* v. Charles E. Stewart and Charles Jarrell. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$30 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 8967. I. S. Nos. 3330-p, 3331-p.)

On June 18, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles E. Stewart and Charles Jarrell, Hillsboro, Md., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about December 20, 1917 (2 shipments), from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, of quantities of an article labeled, in part, "Pride of Hillsboro Brand Tomato Pulp \* \* \* Contents 6 lbs. 7 ozs. Packed by Stewart & Jarrell, Hillsboro, Md.," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed them to be partially decomposed. Four samples from each shipment averaged 6 pounds 1 ounce and 6 pounds 4 ounces.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information, for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Contents 6 lbs. 7 ozs." borne on the label, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the cans contained 6 pounds 7 ounces of tomato pulp; and for the further reason that it was labeled as afore-said so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the cans contained 6 pounds and 7 ounces of tomato pulp, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained a less amount. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On June 18, 1918, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$30 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6547. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. \* \* \* v. 50 Cases \* \* \* of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8975. I. S. No. 3010-p. S. No. E-1036.)**

On May 2, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing 48 cans of tomato pulp, consigned by the Baltimore Canning Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 5, 1918, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Old Scout Brand Tomato Pulp. \* \* \* Packed by Baltimore Canning Co., Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On July 12, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6548. Adulteration and misbranding of acetphenetidin and salol tablets, acid acetylsalicylic compound, morphine sulphate hypodermic tablets, algicide and salol tablets. U. S. \* \* \* v. United States Drug Manufacturing Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8977. I. S. Nos. 2923-p, 2924-p, 2926-p, 2950-p.)**

On November 21, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the United States Drug Manufacturing Co., a corporation doing business at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, on September 19, 1917, of quantities of acetphenetidin and salol tablets, acid acetylsalicylic compound tablets, and morphine sulphate hypodermic tablets, and on November 28, 1917, of a quantity of algicide and salol tablets, which were adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department, showed the following results:

THE ACETPHENETIDIN AND SALOL TABLETS.

Acetphenetidin (grains per tablet)-----	2.008
Salol (grains per tablet)-----	2.056
Average shortage of acetphenetidin (per cent)-----	20.56
Average shortage of salol (per cent)-----	18.24

THE ACID ACETYLSALICYLIC COMPOUND TABLETS.

Acetylsalicylic acid (grain per tablet)-----	0.914
Acetanilid (grains per tablet)-----	2.272
Caffeine citrate (grain per tablet)-----	.704
Average shortage of acetylsalicylic acid (per cent)-----	9.0
Average shortage of acetanilid (per cent)-----	9.52
Average excess of caffeine citrate (per cent)-----	40.2

THE MORPHINE SULPHATE TABLETS.

Morphine as morphine sulphate (grain per tablet)-----	0.188
Average shortage (per cent)-----	62.3

THE ALGICIDE AND SALOL TABLETS.

Acetanilid (grains per ounce)-----	154.05
Salol (grains per tablet)-----	1.573
Average shortage of acetanilid (per cent)-----	10.95
Average shortage of salol (per cent)-----	21.4

Adulteration of the acetphenetidin and salol tablets was alleged in the information for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was a product which contained less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of acetphenetidin and less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of salol per tablet, to wit, 2.008 grains of acetphenetidin and 2.056 grains of salol per tablet, and was sold as a product which contained  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of acetphenetidin and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of salol per tablet.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Each tablet contains: Acetphenetidin U. S. P.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Salol  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gr.

\* \* \*," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the tablets contained in the bottle, each contained not less than two and one half grains of acetphenetidin and two



and one half grains of salol, whereas in truth and in fact, each tablet did not contain two and one half grains of acetphenetidin and two and one half grains of salol, but contained a less amount, to wit, 2.008 grains of acetphenetidin and 2.056 grains of salol, and for the further reason that it contained acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, and the label failed to bear a statement that acetphenetidin is a derivative of acetanilid and of the quantity or proportion of acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, contained therein.

Adulteration of the acid acetylsalicylic compound was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was a product which contained less than two and one half grains of acetanilid and less than one grain of acid acetylsalicylic and less than one half grain of caffeine citrate per tablet, to wit, 2.272 grains of acetanilid, 0.914 grain of acid acetylsalicylic and 0.704 grain of caffeine citrate per tablet, and was sold as a product which contained  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of acetanilid, 1 grain of acid acetylsalicylic, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of caffeine citrate per tablet.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tablets \* \* \* Acetanilid  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Grs. Acid Acetylsalicylic 1 Gr. Caffeine Citrat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gr.," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the tablets contained in the bottle each contained not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of acetanilid, 1 grain of acid acetylsalicylic and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of caffeine citrate, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the tablets did not contain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of acetanilid, 1 grain of acid acetylsalicylic and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of caffeine citrate, but contained a less amount, to wit, 2.27 grains of acetanilid, 0.914 grain of acid acetylsalicylic, and 0.704 of a grain of caffeine citrate per tablet; and for the further reason that it contained acetanilid, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained therein.

Adulteration of the morphine sulphate hypodermic tablets was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was a product which contained less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of morphine sulphate per tablet, to wit, 0.188 grain of morphine sulphate per tablet, and was sold as a product containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of morphine sulphate per tablet.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tablets—Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gr. \* \* \*," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it, and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the tablets contained in the bottles each contained  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of morphine sulphate, whereas, in truth and in fact, each tablet did not contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of morphine sulphate, but contained a less amount, to wit, 0.188 grain of morphine sulphate per tablet; and for the further reason that it contained morphine, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of morphine contained therein.

Adulteration of the algicide and salol tablets was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it was a product which contained less than 173 grains of acetanilid per ounce and less than 2 grains of salol per tablet, to wit, 154.05 grains of acetanilid per ounce and 1.573 grains of salol per tablet, and was sold as a product which contained 173 grains of acetanilid per ounce and 2 grains of salol per tablet.



Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tablets. Each ounce contains 173 grs. acetanilid \* \* \* salol 2 grs.," borne on the label attached to the bottle, containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that each ounce of the article contained 173 grains of acetanilid and that the tablets contained in each bottle each contained two grains of salol, whereas, in truth and in fact, each ounce of the article did not contain 173 grains of acetanilid, and each tablet did not contain two grains of salol, but contained a less amount, respectively, to wit, 154.05 grains of acetanilid to the ounce and 1.573 grains of salol per tablet, and for the further reason that it contained acetanilid and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity and proportion of acetanilid contained therein.

On November 29, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6549. Misbranding of Casey's Rheumatic Cure. U. S. \* \* \* v. John H. Casey Medicine Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8978. I. S. No. 16015-p.)**

On December 6, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the John H. Casey Medicine Co., a corporation, Hillyard, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about October 19, 1917, from the State of Washington into the State of Oregon, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Casey's Rheumatic Cure—The Great Montana Remedy," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to contain 1.3 per cent by volume of alcohol and to consist essentially of a hydroalcoholic solution of potassium, iodid, sugar, and drug extractives carrying saponin (sarsaparilla indicated), emodin, volatile oil, and resins.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label of the bottle and carton falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a cure for rheumatism, as a remedy for rheumatism, stomach trouble, heart trouble, and impure blood, to supply the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism, uric acid, and as a cure for diseases of the blood and kidneys, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that a certain statement included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a cure for Bright's disease in early stage, when, in truth and in fact, it was not in early stage or in any stage. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statements, to wit, "This Remedy contains  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Alcohol" and "This Remedy Is a Purely Vegetable Compound, Contains No Mineral," borne on the carton thereof, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article contained  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of alcohol, and that it was a purely vegetable compound which contained no mineral, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of alcohol, but contained a less amount, to wit, 1.3 per cent of alcohol, and was not a purely vegetable compound which contained no mineral, but was a product which did contain mineral, to wit, a product which contained potassium iodid, a mineral salt; and for the further reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On February 26, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6550. Adulteration of salol and quinine and adulteration and misbranding of Grip Pans capsules, capsules aspirin, mixed treatment capsules, sedative capsules, codeiphen capsules, Migraine Preferred, No. 2, salol and acetphenetidin. U. S. \* \* \* v. Joseph McManus (Philadelphia Capsule Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$150. (F. & D. No. 8705. I. S. Nos. 1560-m, 8813-m, 8815-m, 8816-m, 8818-m, 8819-m, 8820-m, 8821-m.)**

On June 13, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph McManus, trading as the Philadelphia Capsule Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant on or about the dates indicated from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of articles labeled in part "Grip Pans Capsules," February 7, 1917, "Aspirin," "Mixed Treatment Capsules," "Sedative Capsules," May 9, 1917, "Codeiphen Capsules," "Migraine, Pref. No. 2," and "Salol & Acetphenetidin," June 12, 1917, which were adulterated and misbranded, and on or about June 12, 1917, a quantity of an article labeled in part "Salol & Quinine," which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

## GRIP PANS.

Acetanilid (per cent)-----	28.15
(grains per ounce)-----	about 123
Ammonium salicylate (calculated from salicylic acid) (per cent)-----	37.38
Sodium bicarbonate (per cent)-----	25.52
Plant tissue, moisture, etc. (per cent)-----	8.95

## ASPIRIN.

Average contents (10 capsules) (grains)-----	3.585
Average shortage (10 capsules) (grains)-----	1.415
(per cent)-----	28.3
Capsules are 28 per cent short of aspirin.	

## MIXED TREATMENT CAPSULES.

Iron as ferrous iodid (mg per capsule)-----	15.7
Arsenic as arsenous iodid (mg per capsule)-----	.32

Analysis shows not more than 3.72 minims sirup of ferrous iodid U.S.P. and 0.52 minims solution arsenous and mercuric iodids U.S.P. per capsule.

## SEDATIVE CAPSULES.

172 capsules in bottle.	
Ammonia as ammonium bromid (grains per capsule)-----	2.25
Potassium bromid (grains)-----	2.405
Sodium as sodium bromid (grains per capsule)-----	2.143

## CODEIPHEN CAPSULES.

Product contains 2.47 grains of acetanilid per capsule and no acetphenetidine and contained codein.

## MIGRAINE, PREFERRED, NO. 2.

186 capsules in bottle.	
Acetanilid (grains per capsule)-----	2.51

## SALOL AND QUININE.

Salol (grains per capsule)----- 1. 61  
(or 20 per cent less than the catalogue claim, which is 2 grains.)

## SALOL AND ACETPHENETIDIN.

Acetphenetidin (grains per capsule)----- 0. 90  
Salol (grains per capsule)----- 1. 80

The acetphenetidine is about 65 per cent less, and the salol is about 28 per cent less than the catalogue claim, which is 2.5 grs. of acetphenetidine and salol.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding of Grip Pans was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Contains Acetanilide Derivative 125 grs. to oz. \* \* \* Phenysal 1½ gr. Salipyrine 1 gr.," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said capsules each contained 125 grains of acetanilid derivative to the ounce, 1½ grains phenysal, 1 grain salipyrin, whereas, in truth and in fact, said capsules contained no acetanilid derivative, phenysal, or salipyrin. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article contained acetanilid, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of the acetanilid contained therein.

Misbranding of the aspirin was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Aspirin 5 grains," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said capsules each contained 5 grains of aspirin, whereas, in truth and in fact, they did not, but contained a less amount, to wit, 3.585 grains of aspirin.

Misbranding of the "Mixed Treatment Capsules" was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Syrup Ferrous Iodide 5 min. \* \* \* Solution Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides 2 min.," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said capsules each contained 5 minims of sirup ferrous iodid and 2 minims of solution arsenous and mercuric iodids, whereas, in truth and in fact, said capsules did not contain 5 minims of sirup ferrous iodid and 2 minims of solution arsenous and mercuric iodids, but contained a less amount of sirup ferrous iodid and a less amount of solution arsenous and mercuric iodids.

Misbranding of the "Sedative Capsules" was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "200 capsules" and "Ammonium Bromide 2½ gr. Sodium Bromide 2½ gr. Potassium Bromide 2½ gr.," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that said bottles contained 200 capsules and that said capsules each contained 2½ grains ammonium bromid, 2½ grains sodium bromid, and 2½ grains potassium bromid, whereas, in truth and in fact, said bottle did not contain 200 capsules, but contained a less amount, to wit, 172 capsules, and each of said capsules did not contain 2½ grains ammonium bromid, 2½ grains sodium bromid, and 2½ potassium bromid, but contained a less amount, to wit, ammonium bromid 2.25 grains, sodium bromid 2.143 grains, and potassium bromid 2.405 grains.



Misbranding of the "Codeiphen Capsules" was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Acetphenetidine 3 gr.", borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said capsules each contained 3 grains of acetphenetidin, whereas, in truth and in fact, said capsules contained no acetphenetidin; and for the further reason that it contained acetanilid, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained therein; and for the further reason that it contained codeine, a derivative of opium, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of codeine, a derivative of opium, contained therein.

Misbranding of the "Migraine, Pref., No. 2" was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "220," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it, was false and misleading in that it represented that said bottle contained 200 capsules of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, said bottle did not contain 200 capsules of the article, but did contain a less amount, to wit, 186 capsules of the article; and for the further reason that it contained acetanilid and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained therein.

Misbranding of the "Salol and Acetphenetidin" was alleged for the reason that it contained acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, contained therein.

On December 12, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$150.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*





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